DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 407 915 HE 030 163

AUTHOR	Mallonee, Stephen A.
TITLE	NCAA Guide for the College-Bound Student-Athlete, 1996-97.
INSTITUTION	National Collegiate Athletic Association, Overland Park, KS.
PUB DATE	Apr 96
NOTE	19p.
AVAILABLE FROM	NCAA Publishing, P.O. Box 7347, Overland Park, KS 66207-0347 (CB 97, $12 for 50 copies).
PUB TYPE	Guides - Non-Classroom (055)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Academic Achievement; *Athletes; *College Athletics; *College Bound Students; *College Students; Drug Use Testing; *Eligibility; Higher Education; Student Financial Aid; *Student Recruitment
IDENTIFIERS	Agents (Personal Representatives); National Collegiate Athletic Association

ABSTRACT

This booklet provides a guide for college-bound student-athletes on eligibility requirements for participation in intercollegiate athletics, financial aid, recruiting, and related issues. It provides National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) Division I and II academic eligibility requirements, questions and answers about core-course requirements, and standardized test score requirements. The booklet provides information on the Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse, financial aid, and NCAA Division I, II, and III recruiting, including contact and evaluation periods for 1996-97. It also explains the National Letter of Intent in regard to school selection, professionalism, agents, drug testing, and graduation rates. Questions that prospective student-athletes should ask of school officials during their recruitment are listed. (MDM)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED 407 915

1996-97 NCAA Guide for the College-Bound Student-Athlete

Choosing a college is difficult. Choose wisely to take that first step down the road to success.

HE030 163

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

☑ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

National Collegiate Athletic Association

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

Contents

Introduction 1
"Recentered" SAT Scores 2
Academic Eligibility 2
  General Requirements 2
  Definition of a Core Course 3
  Questions and Answers About Core-Course Requirements 3
  Grade Values 4
  Test-Score Requirements 4
  Test-Score Interpretations 4
  Waiver of Bylaw 14.3 Requirements 5
  Additional Information 5
Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse 5
Questions and Answers About the Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse 6
Financial Aid 7
Recruiting
  General Recruiting Regulations (Divisions I, II and III) 7
  Division I 7
  Division II 10
  Division III 11
National Letter of Intent 12
Professionalism 12
Agents 13
Drug Testing 13
Graduation Rates 13
What to Ask 14
Additional Comments 16

All references in this publication are to the 1996-97 NCAA Manual.

THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

6201 College Boulevard
Overland Park, Kansas 66211-2422
913/339-1906
April 1996

Text Prepared By:
Stephen A. Mallonee, *Director of Legislative Services.*
Edited By:
Michael V. Earle, *Director of Publishing.*

Distributed to: Athletics Directors (Division I ADs receive 50; Division II ADs receive 40; Division III ADs receive 20), affiliated members and conference commissioners receive 20, corresponding members receive one.

NCAA, NCAA seal, NCAA logo and NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION are registered marks of the Association and use in any manner is prohibited unless prior approval is obtained from the Association.

Introduction

You're at an age when the last thing you probably want is more advice. But there's only one thing to do with good advice—pass it on.

As executive director of the NCAA, the best advice I can pass along if you plan to compete athletically at the college level is to start asking questions.

Find out if you're on track to meet academic eligibility and core-course requirements. See what the graduation rate of the athletics programs and the athletes in your sport are at the colleges in which you are interested. Ask what academic support services are available and how academic progress is tracked.

You'll notice that not one of those questions deals with the athletics side of being a student-athlete. Instead of focusing on which college can lead to a career in the pros, consider that:

- There are nearly one million high-school football players and about 500,000 basketball players. Of that number, about 150 make it to the NFL and about 50 make an NBA team.
- Less than three percent of college seniors will play one year in professional basketball.
- The odds of a high-school football player making it to the pros at all—let alone having a career—are about 6,000 to 1; the odds for a high-school basketball player—10,000 to 1.

Take a hard look at those numbers and think about what will matter in the long run—a college education.

There's another question you probably have: What is the NCAA?

The Association was founded in 1906. It is made up of 903 schools classified in three divisions (Division I has 305 schools; Division II has 246; and Division III has 352). Schools in Division I, which is divided into two divisions for football (Divisions I-A and I-AA), compete at the so-called major-college level.

The NCAA sponsors 79 championships in 21 sports. Almost 22,000 men and women student-athletes annually compete for NCAA titles.

Unfortunately, you occasionally hear about NCAA schools being put on probation for violating rules the colleges themselves have adopted.

This guide is intended to help you and your family understand these rules, which sometimes can be complex. If you have questions, contact our legislative services staff.

Choosing a college is difficult. Choose wisely to take that first step down the road to success.

CEDRIC W. DEMPSEY
NCAA Executive Director

Academic Eligibility

"Recentered" SAT Scores

Please note that beginning with the April 1995 administration of the SAT test, SAT scores will be "recentered" to a new scale. This new scale **will not** make the SAT test a more difficult test. It is a way for SAT to better justify its scoring system. As a result, the SAT scores used to meet NCAA initial-eligibility requirements will change. As indicated in the following sections, if you take the SAT on or after April 1, 1995, you are required to have a minimum test score of 820. Again, this will not change the level of difficulty of the SAT. For more information, please contact the NCAA legislative services staff at the address on page one of this guide.

Division I Academic Eligibility Requirements

If you're first entering a Division I college on or after August 1, 1996, or thereafter, in order to be considered a "qualifier," you're required to:

- Graduate from high school;
- Successfully complete a core curriculum of at least 13 academic courses [this core curriculum includes at least four years in English, two in math, one year of algebra and one year of geometry (or one year of a higher-level math course for which geometry is a prerequisite), two in social science, two in natural or physical science (including at least one laboratory class, if offered by your high school); one additional course in English, math or natural or physical science; and two additional academic courses (which may be taken from the already-mentioned categories, e.g., foreign language, computer science, philosophy)].
- Have a grade-point average (based on a maximum of 4.000) and a combined score on the SAT verbal and math sections or a sum score on the ACT based on the following qualifier index scale.

Core GPA	Qualifier Index ACT[1] (new: sum of scores)	SAT (old scoring system) before April 1, 1995	SAT (new scoring system) on or after April 1, 1995
2.500 & above	68[2]	700	820
2.475	69	710	830
2.450	70	720	840-850
2.425	70	730	860
2.400	71	740	860
2.375	72	750	870
2.350	73	760	880
2.325	74	770	890
2.300	75	780	900
2.275	76	790	910
2.250	77	800	920
2.225	78	810	930
2.200	79	820	940
2.175	80	830	950
2.150	80	840	960
2.125	81	850	960
2.100	82	860	970
2.075	83	870	980
2.050	84	880	990
2.025	85	890	1000
2.000	86	900	1010

[1] Previously, ACT score was calculated by averaging four scores. New standards are based on sum of scores.

[2] Scores of 66 or 67 may only be used by spring 1996 high-school graduates who achieve their scores on a national test date prior to August 1996 and initially enroll during the fall 1996 term only.

A "partial qualifer" is eligible to practice with a team at its home facility and receive an athletics scholarship during his or her first year at a Division I school.

In order to be considered a "partial qualifier," you have not met the requirements for a qualifier but you're required to:

- Graduate from high school;
- Present a grade-point average (based on a maximum of 4.000) and a combined score on the SAT verbal and math sections or a sum score on the ACT based on the following partial qualifier index scale.

Core GPA	Partial Qualifier Index ACT* (new: sum of scores)	SAT (old scoring system)	SAT (new scoring system)
2.750 & above	59	600	720
2.725	59	610	730
2.700	60	620	730
2.675	61	630	740-750
2.650	62	640	760
2.625	63	650	770
2.600	64	660	780
2.575	65	670	790
2.550	66	680	800
2.525	67	690	810

* Previously, ACT score was calculated by averaging four scores. New standards are based on sum of scores.

A "core course" is defined as a recognized academic course that offers fundamental instruction in a specific area of study.

BEST COPY AVAILAB

Division II Academic Eligibility Requirements

If you're first entering a Division II college on or after August 1, 1996, or thereafter, in order to be considered a "qualifier," you're required to:

- Graduate from high school;
- Have a GPA of 2.000 (based on a maximum of 4.000) in a successfully completed core curriculum of at least 13 academic courses [this core curriculum includes three years in English, two in math, two in social science, two in natural or physical science (including at least one laboratory class, if offered by your high school) and two additional courses in English, math or natural or physical science; and two additional academic courses (which may be taken from the already-mentioned categories, e.g., foreign language, computer science, philosophy)].
- Have a combined score on the SAT verbal and math sections of 700 if taken before April 1, 1995, or 820 if taken on or after April 1, 1995, or a 68 sum score on the ACT.

A "partial qualifier" is eligible to practice with a team at its home facility and receive an athletics scholarship during his or her first year at a Division II school.

In order to be considered a "partial qualifier," you have not met the requirements for a qualifier, but you're required to graduate from high school and meet one of the following requirements:

- Specified minimum SAT or ACT score; or
- Successful completion of a required core curriculum consisting of a minimum number of courses and a specified minimum grade-point average in the core curriculum.

Details of these general requirements are contained in the following sections.

Definition of a Core Course

To meet the core-course requirement, a "core course" is defined as a recognized academic course (as opposed to a vocational or personal-services course) that offers fundamental instruction in a specific area of study. Courses taught below your high school's regular academic instructional level (e.g., remedial, special education or compensatory) can't be considered core courses regardless of the content of the courses. For courses taken during and before the 1986-87 academic year to be considered core courses, at least some instructional elements (as listed below) must be included. However, effective with courses taken during the 1987-88 academic year and thereafter, at least 75 percent of the course's instructional content must be in one or more of the required areas (as listed below) and "statistics," as referred to in the math section, must be advanced (algebra-based).

English—Core courses in English include instructional elements in grammar, vocabulary development, composition, literature, analytical reading or oral communication.

Math—Core courses in mathematics include instructional elements in algebra, geometry, trigonometry, statistics or calculus.

Social Science—Core courses in social science contain instructional elements in history, social science, economics, geography, psychology, sociology, government, political science or anthropology.

Natural or Physical Science—(including at least one full unit of laboratory classes if offered by your high school). Core courses in natural or physical science include instructional elements in biology, chemistry, physics, environmental science, physical science or earth science.

Additional Academic Courses—The remaining units of additional academic credit must be from courses in the above areas or foreign language, computer science, philosophy or nondoctrinal religion (e.g., comparative religion) courses.

Questions & Answers About Core-Course Requirements

Q: Can courses taken after my senior year help satisfy core-course requirements?

At Division I colleges, generally only courses completed in grades 9 through 12 may be considered core courses. Courses taken after the completion of your eighth semester (i.e., summer school after your senior year) may not be used to satisfy core-course requirements.

At Division II colleges, you're permitted to use all core courses completed before initial enrollment at a college as certified on your official transcript or by official correspondence.

Q: Is there a way for me to be immediately eligible in Division I if I didn't complete my core course in the first eight semesters?

At Division I institutions, if you repeat an entire regular term or academic year of high school, you may use appropriate courses taken during that term or year to fulfill the core-course requirements. However, if the repeated term or year occurs after graduation, the core courses you use must be taken at the high school from which you graduated, and your initial full-time college enrollment cannot occur until the next academic year.

Q: Can courses taken in the eighth grade satisfy core-course requirements?

Eighth-grade courses cannot satisfy core-course requirements.

Q: How is my core-course GPA calculated?

Your core-course grade-point average may be calculated using your 13 best grades from courses that meet the core-course distribution requirements. Additional core courses (beyond the 13 required) may be used to meet the core-course grade-point average if the distribution requirements are met.

Q: How many different courses must I take to satisfy core-course requirements?

You must present 13 different courses in meeting the core-course requirements. A repeated course may be used only once. Further, you may use your best grade in the repeated course in calculating the core-course grade-point average.

What do I need to present if I am in a home-schooling program?

All prospective student-athletes who are home-schooled will need to have their core-course requirements analyzed by the NCAA Committee on Initial-Eligibility Waivers.

Can I count independent study courses in my core-course requirements?

No. Independent study or correspondence courses may not be used to satisfy core-course requirements.

Do pass-fail grades count?

No. Courses awarded pass-fail grades may not be used to satisfy core-course requirements.

Do I have to successfully complete the core courses used to satisfy the core-course GPA requirement?

Yes. Students entering a Division I or II college as freshmen in the fall of 1988 and thereafter must have satisfactorily completed all courses used to satisfy core-curriculum requirements. Satisfactory completion is defined as a nonfailing grade (i.e., a grade of "D" or above).

Can college courses count toward core-course requirements?

A college course can satisfy core-course requirements if it is accepted by your high school and the course

a) Would be accepted for any other student;
b) Is placed on your high-school transcript; and
c) Meets all other requirements for a core course.

How are courses taken over two years counted?

A one-year course that is spread over two years (e.g., elementary algebra) is considered as one course.

Do preparatory classes count?

No. Effective with the 1993-94 academic year, a course taken to prepare for the first course normally taken to fulfill the progression of core-course requirements (i.e., prealgebra) may not be used as a core course regardless of the course content.

How are core courses determined?

The NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse determines whether a course qualifies as a core course after receiving information provided by your high-school principal.

Can courses for the learning disabled or handicapped count?

High-school courses for the learning disabled or handicapped may be used to meet the core-course requirements if your principal submits a written statement to the NCAA indicating that students in such courses are expected to acquire the same knowledge as students in other core courses and that the same grading standards are employed.

Documentation that these conditions have been met must be provided to the NCAA national office.

Can studies in a foreign country help satisfy core-course requirements?

If you've completed a portion of your secondary studies in a foreign country, your academic record should be submitted to the NCAA national office for review by the foreign-student records consultants.

Grade Values

The grade values listed below are used in determining your grade-point average in the core courses:

A = 4 quality points	C = 2 quality points
B = 3 quality points	D = 1 quality point

To determine the core-course grade-point average, convert each grade earned (including all numerical grades) to this 4.000 scale on an individual course basis. Pluses or minuses may not receive greater or lesser quality points. Your high school's normal practice of weighting honors or advanced courses may be used to compute the quality points awarded and the cumulative grade-point average if a written statement verifying the grading policy accompanies your official grade transcript.

Test-Score Requirements

In Divisions I and II, you must achieve the minimum required SAT or ACT score before your first full-time college enrollment. Your test scores must be achieved under national testing conditions on a national testing date [i.e., no residual (campus) testing or regional testing dates]. National testing dates are:

SAT 1996-97	ACT 1996-97
October 12, 1996	October 26, 1996
November 2, 1996	December 14, 1996
December 7, 1996	February 8, 1997
January 25, 1997	April 12, 1997
March 15, 1997	June 14, 1997
May 3, 1997	
June 7, 1997	

Test-Score Interpretations

◆ All prospective student-athletes, including natives of foreign countries, must achieve the minimum required test score on a national testing date. Foreign prospective student-athletes should contact the appropriate testing agency for more information about registering to take the test on a national testing date.

◆ The following interpretations apply to the combination

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

of test scores from more than one national testing date:

• If you take the SAT, the highest scores achieved on the verbal and math sections of the SAT from two different national testing dates may be combined in determining whether you have met the minimum test-score requirement. [Note: This includes combining converted subscores from the "recentered" and "non-recentered" versions of the SAT.]

• If you take the ACT, the highest scores achieved on the individual subtests from more than one national testing date may be combined in determining whether your sum score meets minimum test-score requirements.

◆ The following have been approved regarding the SAT and ACT test-score requirement for learning-disabled and handicapped students:

• The student must register for the nonstandard testing as outlined by the testing services, which require that the handicap or learning disability be diagnosed professionally and properly documented and confirmed.

• The procedures outlined by the testing service must be followed, and the individual(s) giving the test may not be a member of your high school's athletics department or an NCAA school's athletics department.

• The following records must be sent to the NCAA national office:

◆ A copy of all records sent to the testing service to register for the test, including the professional diagnosis of the learning disability or handicap;

◆ A complete record of your SAT or ACT scores; and

◆ A statement from the person(s) giving the test that he or she is not a member of the athletics department at a high school or NCAA school.

◆ Please note that if you take a nonstandard ACT or SAT, you still must achieve the minimum required test score; however, the test doesn't have to be taken on a national testing date. [Note: In some cases, a waiver of these requirements may be approved by the NCAA. See the next section for more information on this waiver.]

◆ Assuming proper documentation is received, the NCAA Academic Requirements Committee then may approve your completion of the test-score requirement.

Waiver of Bylaw 14.3 Requirements

Waivers of the initial-eligibility requirements may be granted based on evidence that demonstrates circumstances in which your overall academic record warrants a waiver. All requests for such a waiver must be initiated through an NCAA school that officially has accepted you for enrollment as a regular student. You should contact the school recruiting you for more information about this waiver process.

An exception also may be granted if you left high school after completion of your junior year or during your senior year to enter a Division I or II school under an early admissions program on the basis of outstanding academic performance and promise. To be granted this exception, you must have maintained an accumulative 3.500 GPA and must have ranked in the top 20 percent of your class for the last four semesters completed in high school. In addition, all requirements of a qualifier (core curriculum and test scores) must be met except graduation from high school.

Additional Information

Several additional points about the NCAA's initial-eligibility requirements should be emphasized:

• These requirements currently do not apply to Division III colleges, where eligibility for financial aid, practice and competition is governed by institutional, conference and other NCAA regulations.

• This rule sets a minimum standard only for athletics eligibility. It's not a guide to your qualifications for admission to college. Under NCAA rules, your admission is governed by the entrance requirements of each member school.

• The General Education Development (GED) test may be used under certain conditions to satisfy the graduation requirement of Bylaw 14.3 but not the core-course or test-score requirements. Contact the NCAA national office for information about these conditions.

All prospective student-athletes must achieve the minimum required test score on a national testing date.

Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse

A central clearinghouse will certify your athletics eligibility for Divisions I and II. Here is some important information that will assist you.

Certification

If you intend to participate in Division I or II athletics as a freshman, you must register and be certified by the NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse. Refer to pages two through five to determine the initial-eligibility standards that apply to you.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Clearinghouse Registration Materials

Your counselors can obtain registration materials, at no cost, by calling the clearinghouse at 319/337-1492.

Registration Process

Your counselors should provide you with a student-release form and a red brochure titled, "Making Sure You Are Eligible to Participate in College Sports." In order to be registered with the clearinghouse, you must complete the student-

release form and mail the top (white) copy of the form to the clearinghouse along with the $18 registration fee. Give the yellow and pink copies of the form to a high-school official who then sends the yellow copy, along with an official copy of your high-school transcript, to the clearinghouse. Your high school should keep the pink copy for its files. After graduation and before the school closes for the summer, your school also must send the clearinghouse a copy of your final transcript that confirms graduation from high school.

Fee Waivers

High-school counselors may waive the clearinghouse fee if you have previously qualified for and received a waiver of the ACT or SAT fee. Fee-waiver information is specified on the student-release form.

A central clearinghouse will certify your athletics eligibility for Division I and II.

Test Scores

To be certified, you also must submit your ACT or SAT scores to the clearinghouse. You may either have your scores sent directly from the testing agency to the clearinghouse or have your test scores reported on your official high-school transcript. You can send your scores directly to the clearinghouse by marking code 9999 as one of the institutions to receive your scores on your ACT or SAT registration form or by submitting a request for an "Additional Score Report" to the appropriate testing agency.

Form 48-H

Your high school must annually file one Form 48-H with the clearinghouse that lists your school's core courses that meet NCAA requirements. Without a Form 48-H for the current academic year, you cannot be certified as eligible.

Questions and Answers About the Clearinghouse

Why do I need to register and be certified?

If you intend to participate in Division I or II athletics as a freshman in college, you must be registered with and be certified as eligible by the NCAA Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse (clearinghouse). Refer to pages two through five to determine the initial-eligibility standards that apply to you. Please note that initial-eligibility certification pertains only to whether you meet the NCAA requirements for participation in Division I or II athletics and has no bearing on your admission to a particular Division I or II institution.

When should I register?

You should register with the clearinghouse whenever you decide you would like to participate in athletics as a college freshman. It's generally best to register after your junior-year grades appear on your transcript. Although you can register anytime before participation, if you register late you may face delays that will prevent you from practicing and competing.

How do I register?

You will need to obtain registration materials from your high-school guidance counselor. (If your school has run out of materials, your counselor should call the clearinghouse at 319/337-1492 to obtain additional forms.) These materials include a student-release form and a red brochure titled, "Making Sure You Are Eligible to Participate in College Sports." Fill out the student-release form completely and mail the top (white) copy of the form to the clearinghouse along with the $18 fee. (The fee can be waived if you received a waiver of the ACT or SAT fee.) Give the pink and yellow copies of the student release form to your high-school counselor who will then send the yellow copy, along with an official copy of your high-school transcript, to the clearinghouse. The high school will keep the pink copy of the form for its files.

What if I have attended more than one high school?

If you have attended multiple high schools since ninth grade, each school will need to send your official transcripts to the clearinghouse. You should give the pink and yellow copies of the student-release form to the counselor at the high school from which you will be graduating. You also will need to make copies of this form and send them to the counselors at the other schools that you have attended.

Are standardized test scores required?

Qualifying test scores are required for participation at both Division I and Division II colleges. If you intend to participate at either a Division I or II school, the test scores may be taken from your official high-school transcript.

How can I arrange for my scores to be sent directly from the testing agency?

When you register to take the ACT or the SAT, you can mark code 9999 so that the clearinghouse will be one of the institutions receiving your scores; or alternatively, you can submit a request (and fee) for an "Additional Score Report" to the appropriate testing agency by indicating code 9999 on your request form.

What will the clearinghouse provide to the colleges that are recruiting me?

The clearinghouse will send your eligibility status to any Division I or II college that requests it, provided you have given permission on your student-release form for the college to receive that information. Please note that the clearinghouse will not send your eligibility information at your request; rather, the college must make the request for that information.

Financial Aid

If you've met Bylaw 14.3 requirements and are enrolled in a Division I or II college, you may receive financial aid from the school that includes tuition and fees, room and board, and books.

In addition, student-athletes who haven't met Bylaw 14.3 requirements may receive financial aid under specified conditions.

In Division I, a "partial qualifier" (as defined on page two) may receive an athletics scholarship. A "nonqualifier" (someone who has not met the requirements to be considered a "qualifier" or a "partial qualifier") in Division I may receive need-based financial aid unrelated to athletics.

In Division II, a "partial qualifier" (someone who has not met all Bylaw 14.3 requirements but who has graduated from high school and has fulfilled either the core-course or the standardized test-score requirement) may receive institutional financial aid, including athletically related financial aid.

In Division II, a nonqualifier (someone who has not met the requirement to be considered a "qualifier" or a "partial qualifier") may receive institutional financial aid unrelated to athletics ability.

There's no guaranteed four-year athletics scholarship in Division I, II or III. An athletics scholarship is awarded for one academic year. It may be renewed each year for a maximum of five years within a six-year period.

In some cases, you may receive additional financial aid, such as the Pell Grant, from government programs. Ask your college's financial aid office for more information about such aid.

If you receive a scholarship from your high school or local civic or booster club, tell your college recruiter so he or she can notify the school's financial aid office.

If you plan to attend a Division III college, you may receive financial aid up to the cost of attendance (tuition and fees, room and board, books, transportation, and other expenses incidental to attendance) if the aid is based on financial need and not associated with athletics ability.

General Recruiting Regulations (Divisions I, II and III)

You become a "prospective student-athlete" when you start ninth-grade classes. Before the ninth grade, you become a prospective student-athlete if a college gives you (or your relatives or friends) any financial aid or other benefits that the college does not provide to prospective students generally.

You become a "recruited prospective student-athlete" at a particular college if any coach or representative of the college's athletics interests (booster or representative) approaches you (or any member of your family) about enrolling and participating in athletics at that college. Activities by coaches or boosters that cause you to become a recruited prospective student-athlete are:

- Providing you with an official visit;
- Placing more than one telephone call to you or any other member of your family; or
- Visiting you or any other member of your family anywhere other than the college campus.

Division I Recruiting

In addition to general recruiting regulations, no alumni, boosters or representatives of a college's athletics interests can be involved in your recruiting. There can be no phone calls or letters from boosters.

The restriction doesn't apply to recruiting by alumni or representatives as part of a college's regular admissions program for all prospective students, including nonathletes.

You (or your family) may not receive any benefit, inducement or arrangement such as cash, clothing, cars, improper expenses, transportation, gifts or loans to encourage you to sign a National Letter of Intent or attend an NCAA college.

In all sports other than football, phone calls from faculty members and coaches (but not boosters) are not permitted until July 1 after completion of your junior year. After this, in sports other than football, a college coach or faculty member is limited to one telephone call per week to you (or your parents or legal guardians), except that unlimited calls to you (or your parents or legal guardians) may be made under the following circumstances:

- During the five days immediately before your official visit by the college you will be visiting;
- On the day of a coach's off-campus contact with you by

that coach:

• On the initial date for signing the National Letter of Intent in your sport through the two days after the initial signing date; and

In football only, an institution's coaches may telephone you as often as they wish during a contact period (see page nine), but that telephone contact may not occur before August 15 after the completion of your junior year. Also, an institution's football coaches can telephone you as often as they wish during the period 48 hours before and 48 hours after 7 a.m. on the initial signing date for the National Letter of Intent. Outside of a contact period, a football coach may only telephone you once per week.

You (or your parents) may telephone a coach at your expense as often as you wish.

You or your parents may telephone a coach at your own expense as often as you wish.

Coaches also may accept collect calls from you and may use a toll-free (1-800) number to receive telephone calls from you on or after July 1 after completion of your junior year.

Enrolled student-athletes may not make recruiting telephone calls to you. Enrolled students (nonathletes) may telephone you as part of a college's regular admissions program directed at all prospective students. Enrolled students (including student-athletes) may receive telephone calls at your expense on or after July 1 after completion of your junior year.

Letters from coaches, faculty members and students (but not boosters) aren't permitted until September 1 at the beginning of your junior year.

A college coach may contact you in person off the college campus only on or after July 1 after completion of your junior year. Any face-to-face meeting between a college coach and you or your parents, during which any of you say more than "hello" is a contact. Also, any face-to-face meeting that is prearranged or that occurs at your high school or competition or practice site is a contact, regardless of the conversation. These contacts are not permissible "bumps."

Currently in all sports other than football, coaches may contact you off the college campus no more than three times. However, a college coach may visit your high school (with the approval of your high-school principal) only once a week during a contact period.

Football coaches may contact you off the college campus seven times. However, no more than one contact per week may occur during a contact period (see below), regardless of where the contact occurs. Also, a college football coach may visit your high school (with the approval of your high-school principal) only once a week during a contact period.

An evaluation is any off-campus activity used to assess your academic qualifications or athletics ability, including a visit to your high school (during which no contact occurs) or watching you practice or compete at any site.

Currently in all sports other than football and basketball, coaches may not evaluate you more than four times each academic year. Basketball coaches have five "recruiting opportunities" to utilize on you during any year. In using those five opportunities, a basketball coach may use any combination of contacts and/or evaluations that equal five; however, not more than three of the opportunities may be in-person contacts. Football coaches may not evaluate you more than two times each year (May 1 through April 30). In football, only one evaluation may be used during the fall evaluation period and only one evaluation may be used during the May evaluation period. In all sports, competition on consecutive days within a tournament (and normally at the same site) or that involves a tier of a tournament (e.g., regional) counts as a single evaluation. In addition, once you sign a National Letter of Intent, you may be evaluated an unlimited number of times by a college coach from the college with which you have signed.

In football and basketball only, there are certain periods (see below) when a coach may contact you off the college campus and/or attend your practices and games to evaluate your athletics ability.

1996-97 Contact Periods

Football—December 1 through December 23, 1996; January 2 through January 4, 1997; January 10 through February 1, 1997.

Men's Basketball—September 9 through September 26, 1996; March 16 through March 22, 1997; April 2 (7 a.m.) through April 7 (7 a.m.), 1997; April 11 (7 a.m.) through April 16, 1997.

Women's Basketball—September 17 through October 7, 1996; March 1 through March 25, 1997 (a college has eight contact days to use at its discretion); March 31 (noon) through April 7 (7 a.m.), 1997.

1996-97 Evaluation Periods

Football—During any contact period: nine days during October and November 1996 (selected by the college); 20 days (excluding Memorial Day and Sundays) during May 1997 (selected by the college).

Men's Basketball—During any contact period: July 8 through July 31, 1996; November 21, 1996, through March 15, 1997 (40 evaluation days selected by the college); July 8 through July 31, 1997.

Women's Basketball—During any contact period: July 8 through July 31, 1996; October 8, 1996, through February 28, 1997 (40 evaluation days selected by the college); July 8 through July 31, 1997; during the National Junior College Athletic Association and Amateur Athletic Union national championships; during official tryouts for the USA Basketball Olympic Festival [Note: For states that play high-school basketball in the spring, April 8 through April 28 and July 8 through July 31; for Hawaii, April 17 through May 7 and July 8 through July 31].

[Note: There's a "dead" period (when coaches may not contact or evaluate you on or off the college campus) in all sports 48 hours before and 48 hours after 7 a.m. on the initial National Letter of Intent signing date.]

You may not try out for a college's athletics team. A tryout is any physical activity (e.g., practice session or test) conducted by or arranged on behalf of the college, at which you display your athletics ability.

You can visit a college campus any time at your expense. On such a visit, you may receive three complimentary admissions to a game on that campus and a tour of off-campus practice and competition sites in your sport and other college facilities within 30 miles of the campus.

During your senior year, you can have one expense-paid (official) visit to a particular campus. You may receive no more than five such visits. This restriction applies even if you are being recruited in more than one sport. You can't have an official visit unless you have given the college your high-school (or college) academic transcript and a score from a PSAT, an SAT, a PACT Plus or an ACT taken on a national test date under national testing conditions. Your academic transcript may be a photocopy of your official high-school (or college) transcript. [Note: In this instance, the Division I school may use the services of the Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse to validate your credentials.]

In addition, a college may not give you an official visit in a sport that has an early National Letter of Intent signing period before the first signing date in that sport if you have not presented the college with a minimum combined SAT score of 700 if taken before April 1, 1995, or 820 if taken on or after April 1, 1995, or PSAT score of 70 if taken before April 1, 1995, or 82 if taken on or after April 1, 1995, or a minimum sum ACT or PACT Plus score of 68, and also presented a minimum 2.000 grade-point average in at least nine core courses. If you don't present these academic credentials, you may not begin an official visit until 24 hours after the last day of the early signing period in that sport. [Note: In this instance, the Division I school must use the services of the Initial-Eligibility Clearinghouse to validate your credentials.]

During your official visit (which may not exceed 48 hours), you may receive round-trip transportation between your home (or high school) and the campus, and you (and your parents) may receive meals, lodging and complimentary admissions to campus athletics events. A coach may only accompany you on your official visit when the transportation occurs by automobile and all transportation occurs within the state or within a 100-mile radius of the institution's main campus. Meals provided to you (and/or your parents) on an official visit may be provided either on or off the institution's campus.

The complimentary admissions you receive may provide you seating only in the facility's general seating area. You may not be given special seating (e.g., press box, bench area). In addition, a student host may help you (and your family) become acquainted with campus life. The host may spend $30 per day to cover all costs of entertaining you (and your parents, legal guardians or spouse); however, the money can't be used to purchase souvenirs such as T-shirts or other college mementos. Additionally, during a campus visit, the school may provide you with a student-athlete handbook.

A Division I college that is recruiting you may provide to you only the following printed materials on or after September 1 of your junior year:

During your senior year, you can have one expense-paid (official) visit to a particular Division I campus.

- Official academic, admissions and student services publications and videotapes published by the college;
- General correspondence, including letters and college note cards (attachments to correspondence may include materials printed on plain white paper with black ink.);
- Game programs (a college may only give you a program on an official or unofficial visit; colleges may not mail you a program);
- A media guide or recruiting brochure (but not both) in each sport;

• Any necessary preenrollment information about orientation, conditioning, academics, practice activities, as long as you have signed a National Letter of Intent or have been accepted for enrollment;

• One student-athlete handbook. (A college may only give you a handbook on an official or unofficial visit. A college may not mail it to you.)

• One wallet-size playing schedule card in each sport.

In addition, a Division I college may show you a highlight film/videotape, but may not send it to or leave it with you or your coach.

Finally, a Division I college also may provide you a questionnaire, camp brochure and educational information published by the NCAA (such as this guide) at any time.

Division II Recruiting

In addition to general recruiting regulations, no alumni or representatives of a college's athletics interests (boosters or representatives) can be involved in off-campus recruiting; however, you may receive letters from boosters, faculty members, students and coaches on or after September 1 of your junior year. In all sports other than football, telephone calls from coaches, boosters and faculty members are permissible on or after July 1 after completion of your junior year. In Division II football, telephone calls may not begin before August 15 after your junior year.

After this, in sports other than football, a college coach or faculty member is limited to one telephone call per week to you (or your parents or legal guardians), except that unlimited calls to you (or your parents or legal guardians) may be made under the following circumstances:

• During the five days immediately before your official visit (by the college you'll be visiting);

• On the day of the coach's off-campus contact with you; and

• On the initial date for signing the National Letter of Intent in your sport through the two days after the initial signing date.

In Division II football, unlimited phone calls to you can be made during a contact period and once a week outside of a contact period.

Coaches may accept collect calls and use a toll-free (1-800) number to receive telephone calls from you (or your parents or legal guardians) at any time.

Enrolled students (including student-athletes) may not make recruiting telephone calls to you unless the calls are made as a part of an institution's regular admissions program directed at all prospective students. Enrolled students (including student-athletes) may receive telephone calls at your expense on or after July 1 after completion of your junior year.

You (or your family) may not receive any benefit, inducement or arrangement such as cash, clothing, cars, improper expenses, transportation, gifts or loans to encourage you to sign an institutional or conference letter of intent or to attend an NCAA school.

A college coach may contact you in person off the college campus but only on or after July 1 after completion of your junior year.

Any face-to-face meeting between a coach and you or your parents, during which any of you say more than "hello" is a contact. Furthermore, any face-to-face meeting that is prearranged, or occurs at your high school or at any competition or practice site is a contact, regardless of the conversation. These contacts are not permissible "bumps."

In all sports, coaches may contact you off the college campus three times. However, a coach may visit your high school (with your high-school principal's approval) only once a week during a contact period.

An evaluation is any off-campus activity used to assess your academic qualifications or athletics ability, including a visit to your high school (during which no contact occurs) or watching you practice or compete at any site.

In all sports, coaches may not evaluate you more than four times during the academic year. Competition on consecutive days within a tournament (and normally at the same site) or that involves a tier of a tournament (e.g., regional) counts as a single evaluation. Once you sign a National Letter of Intent, you may be evaluated an unlimited number of times by a college coach.

In football and basketball only, there are specified periods when a coach may contact you off the college campus and/or attend your practices and games to evaluate your athletics ability.

1996-97 Contact Periods

Football—December 1, 1996, through March 10, 1997.

Men's Basketball—September 7 through October 14, 1996; March 1 through March 26, 1997; April 1 (noon) through May 12, 1997.

Women's Basketball—September 7 through October 14, 1996; March 1 through May 12, 1997.

1996-97 Evaluation Periods

Football—During any contact period; during November 1996 and May 1997; the period between the prospect's initial and final contests; during any high-school all-star game that occurs in the state where the college is located.

Men's Basketball—During any contact period; the period between the prospect's initial and final contests; June 15 through August 1; during any high-school all-star game that occurs in the state where the college is located.

Women's Basketball—During any contact period; the

A coach may visit your high school once a week during a contact period.

period between the prospect's initial and final contests; during any sanctioned AAU competition between May 18 and June 14; June 15 through August 1; during any high-school all-star game that occurs in the state where the college is located.

[Note: There is a "dead" period (coaches may not contact or evaluate you on or off the college campus) in all sports 48 hours before 7 a.m. on the initial signing date for the National Letter of Intent.]

With the permission of your high school's director of athletics, you may try out for a college team before enrollment. The tryout must occur after your high-school eligibility is completed and may include tests to evaluate your strength, speed, agility and sports skills. Except in football, ice hockey, lacrosse, soccer and wrestling, the tryout may include competition.

You can visit a college campus any time at your expense. On such a visit, you may receive three complimentary admissions to a game on that campus, a tour of off-campus practice and competition sites in your sport and other facilities within 30 miles of the campus, and a meal for you and your parents or guardians in the college's on-campus student dining facilities.

During your senior year, you can have one expense-paid (official) visit to a particular campus. You may receive no more than a total of five such visits. This restriction applies even if you are being recruited in more than one sport. A college may not give you an official visit unless you have provided it with a PSAT, ACT or SAT score from a test taken on a national testing date under national testing conditions.

During your official visit (which may not exceed 48 hours), you may receive round-trip transportation between your home (or high school) and the campus, and you (and your parents) may receive meals, lodging and complimentary admissions to campus athletics events. In addition, a student host may help you (and your family) become acquainted with campus life. The host may spend $30 per day to cover costs of entertaining you (and your parents, legal guardians or spouse); however, the money cannot be used to purchase college souvenirs such as T-shirts or other college mementos.

A Division II college recruiting you may provide to you only the following printed materials on or after September 1 at the beginning of your junior year:

• Official academic, admissions and student-services publications or videotapes published by the college;

• General correspondence, including letters and college note cards;

• Newspaper clippings, provided they are not assembled in any form of a scrapbook;

• A media guide or recruiting brochure (but not both) in each sport;

• Game programs (a college may only give you a program on an official or unofficial visit; colleges may not mail you a program);

• Any preenrollment information about orientation, conditioning, academics, practice activities, as long as you have signed a National Letter of Intent or have been accepted for enrollment by a member college;

• One student-athlete handbook. (A college may only give you a handbook on an official or unofficial visit. A college may not mail it to you.)

• One wallet-size playing schedule card in each sport.

In addition, a Division II college may show you a highlight film/videotape, but may not send it to or leave it with you or your coach.

Finally, a Division II college also may provide you a questionnaire, camp brochure and educational information published by the NCAA (such as this guide) at any time.

During your official visit, you may receive complimentary admissions to campus athletics events.

Division III Recruiting

In addition to general recruiting regulations, you (or your family) may not receive any benefit, inducement or arrangement such as cash, clothing, cars, improper expenses, transportation, gifts or loans to encourage you to attend any NCAA school.

An athletics department staff member, alumni or representative of a college's athletics interests (boosters or representatives) may contact you in person off the college campus after your junior year of high school. There is no limit on the number of contacts or the period when they may occur. You may not try out for a college's athletics team. A try out is any physical activity (e.g., practice session or test) conducted by or arranged on behalf of a college, at which you display your ability.

You can visit a college campus any time at your own expense. On such a visit, you may receive three complimentary admissions to a game on that campus; a tour of off-campus practice and competition sites in your sport and other college facilities within 30 miles of the campus; a meal in the college's on-campus student dining facilities; and housing, if it is avail-

able to all visiting prospective students.

During your senior year, you can make one expense-paid (official) visit to a particular campus; however, there is no limit on the number of campuses that you may visit if you initially enroll in a Division III college.

During your official visit (which may not exceed 48 hours), you may receive round-trip transportation between your home (or high school) and the campus, and you (and your parents) may receive meals, lodging and complimentary admissions to campus athletics events. All meals provided to you (and/or your parents) on an official visit must occur in an on-campus dining facility that the college's students normally use. If dining facilities are closed, the college is permitted to take you off-campus for meals. In addition, a student host may help you (and your family) become acquainted with campus life. The host may spend $20 per day to cover all costs of entertaining you (and your parents, legal guardians or spouse); however, the money can't be used to purchase college souvenirs such as T-shirts or other college mementos.

Finally, a Division III college is permitted to provide you and your high-school and/or two-year college coach any official academic, admissions, athletics and student-services publications published by the college and other general information available to all students.

National Letter of Intent

The National Letter of Intent is administered by the Collegiate Commissioners Association, not the NCAA. There are restrictions on signing a National Letter of Intent that may affect your eligibility. These restrictions are contained in the letter of intent. Read it carefully. If you have questions about the National Letter of Intent signing dates or restrictions about signing, contact the conference office of the college you are interested in attending. Please note that some conferences don't subscribe to the National Letter of Intent program.

Remember, do not sign any institutional or conference letter of intent (or financial aid agreement) before the National Letter of Intent signing date.

1996-97 National Letter of Intent Signing Dates
(Approved by Collegiate Commissioners Association)

Sport	Initial Date	Final Date
Basketball (Early Period)	Nov. 13, 1996	Nov. 20, 1996
Basketball (Late Period)	April 9, 1997	May 15, 1997
Football (Midyear JC transfer)	Dec. 18, 1996	Jan. 15, 1997
Football (Regular)	Feb. 5, 1997	April 1, 1997
Women's Volleyball, Field Hockey, Soccer, Men's Water Polo	Feb. 5, 1997	Aug. 1, 1997
All Other Sports (Early Period)	Nov. 13, 1996	Nov. 20, 1996
All Other Sports (Late Period)	April 9, 1997	Aug. 1, 1997

[Note: These dates are subject to change.]

Professionalism

Don't lose your college eligibility by becoming a professional.

You are a "professional" if you:

- Are paid (in any form) or accept the promise of pay for playing in an athletics contest;
- Sign a contract or verbally commit with an agent or a professional sports organization;
- Ask that your name be placed on a draft list [Note: In basketball, once you become a student-athlete at an NCAA school, you may enter a professional league's draft one time without jeopardizing your eligibility provided you declare your intention in writing to return to college within 30 days after the draft];
- Use your athletics skill for pay in any form (for example, TV commercials, demonstrations);
- Play on a professional athletics team; or
- Participate on an amateur sports team and receive any salary, incentive payment, award, gratuity, educational expenses or expense allowances (other than playing apparel, equipment and actual and necessary travel, and room and board expenses).

Before enrolling in college, you may:

- Try out (practice with but not participate against outside competition) with a professional sports team at your expense;
- Receive actual and necessary expenses from any professional sports organizations for one visit per professional organization not in excess of 48 hours; and
- Receive a fee for teaching a lesson in a particular sport.

A student host may help you (and your family) become acquainted with campus life.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Agents

During high school, you might be contacted by a player agent. A player agent may want to represent you in contract negotiations or for commercial endorsements if you show the potential to be a professional athlete. Agents may contact you during your high-school years to gain an advantage over other individuals who may wish to represent you when your college eligibility expires. Many times, these individuals will not represent themselves as agents, but rather as someone interested in your overall welfare and athletics career. These individuals also may try to give gifts or benefits to you and your family.

NCAA rules don't prohibit meetings or discussions with an agent. However, you jeopardize your college eligibility in a sport if you agree (orally or in writing) to be represented by an agent while in high school or college, regardless of whether the agreement becomes effective immediately or after your last season of college eligibility. Also, receiving any benefits or gifts by you, your family or friends from a player agent would jeopardize your college eligibility.

If an individual contacts you about marketing your athletics ability, please be careful. If you have concerns about a player agent, contact your high-school coach, director of athletics or the NCAA national office for assistance.

Drug Testing

If you attend an NCAA school, you will be subject to regulations prohibiting drug use. Each academic year in Divisions I and II sports in which the NCAA conducts year-round drug testing (currently Divisions I and II football and track and field), you must sign a drug-testing consent form when you report for practice or before the Monday of your college's fourth week of classes, whichever occurs earlier. In all other Divisions I and II sports and in Division III each academic year, you must sign a drug-testing consent form before you compete. Drug testing occurs randomly on a year-round basis in Divisions I and II football and track and field. Drug testing also is conducted at NCAA championships and football bowl games. If you test positive, you will lose a season of competition in all sports if the season of competition has not yet begun for you. If the season of competition has begun, you will lose one full season of competition in all sports (i.e., remaining contests in the current season and contests in the following season up to the time that you were declared ineligible during the previous year). In addition, many colleges have their own drug-use policies that may affect your participation.

Further, the use of tobacco products is prohibited for coaches, game officials and student-athletes in all sports during practice and competition. A student-athlete who uses tobacco products during practice or competition is automatically disqualified for the remainder of that practice or game.

Graduation Rates

To help you in selecting a college, the NCAA national office annually publishes Divisions I, II and III admissions and graduation-rate information. To make the information easy to get, the Division I or II college recruiting you must provide its graduation-rate information to you, as well as your parents, at the earlier of the following opportunities: (1) upon request by you or your parents, or (2) after the school's first arranged in-person meeting with you (or your parents) but not later than the day before you sign a National Letter of Intent or an offer of admission and/or financial aid.

In addition, the NCAA national office sends graduation-rate information annually to your high school.

To help you in selecting a college, the NCAA national office annually publishes Divisions I, II and III admissions and graduation-rate information.

What to Ask

The following questions and information were developed by the NCAA Student-Athlete Advisory Committee. The committee urges prospective student-athletes to ask these types of questions during their recruitment.

Athletics

What positions will I play on your team?

- It's not always obvious.
- Most coaches want to be flexible so that you are not disappointed.

Describe the other players competing at the same position.

- If there is a former high-school all-American at that position, you may want to take that into consideration.
- This will give you clues as to what year you might be a starter.

It is recommended that you ask as many questions as possible when being recruited.

Can I "redshirt" my first year?

- Find out how common it is to redshirt and how that will effect graduation.
- Does the school redshirt you if you are injured?

What are the physical requirements each year?

- Philosophies of strength and conditioning vary by institution.
- You may be required to maintain a certain weight.

How would you best describe your coaching style?

- Every coach has a particular style that involves different motivational techniques and discipline.
- You need to know if a coach's teaching style does not match your learning style.

What is the game plan?

- For team sports, find out what kind of offense and defense is employed.
- For individual sports, find out how you are seeded and qualify for conference and national championships.

When does the head coach's contract end?

- Don't make any assumptions about how long a coach will be at a school.
- If the coach is losing and the contract ends in two years, you may have a new coach.

Describe the preferred, invited and uninvited walk-on situation. How many make it, compete and earn a scholarship?

- Different teams treat walk-ons differently.

Academics

How good is the department in my major?

- Smaller colleges can have very highly rated departments.
- A team's reputation is only one variable to consider.

What percentage of players on scholarship graduate in four years?

- This will tell you about the quality of their commitment to academics.
- The team's grade-point average also is a good indicator of the coach's commitment to academics.

College Life

Describe the typical class sizes.

- At larger schools, classes are likely to be larger and taught by teaching assistants.
- Average class size is important to the amount of attention you receive.

Describe in detail your academic support program. For example: Study-hall requirements, tutor availability, staff, class load, faculty cooperation.

- This is imperative for marginal students.
- Find a college that will take the 3.000 students and help them get a 3.500 GPA.

Describe the typical day for a student-athlete.

- This will give you a good indication of how much time is spent in class, practice, studying and traveling.

• It also will give you a good indication of what coaches expect.

What are the residence halls like?

• Make sure you would feel comfortable in study areas, community bathrooms and laundry facilities.

• Number of students in a room and coed dorms are other variables to consider.

Will I be required to live on campus for all five years?

• If the answer is yes, ask whether there are exceptions.

• Apartment living may be better than dorm living.

Financial Aid

How much financial aid is available for summer school?

• There is no guarantee. Get a firm commitment.

• You may need to lighten your normal load and go to summer school in order to graduate in four years. You can take graduate courses and maintain your eligibility.

What are the details of financial aid at your institution?

• What does my scholarship cover?

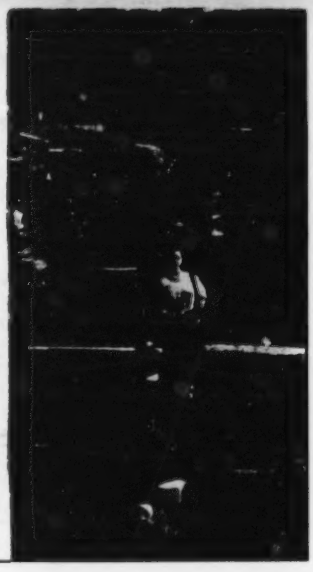
• What can I receive in addition to the scholarship and how do I get more aid?

How long does my scholarship last?

• Most people think a "full ride" is good for four years.

• Financial aid is available on a one-year renewable basis.

When choosing a school, be sure to evaluate all aspects of campus life.



If I'm injured, what happens to my financial aid?

• A grant-in-aid is not guaranteed past a one-year period even for injuries.

• It is important to know if a school has a commitment to assist student-athletes for more than a year after they have been injured.

What are my opportunities for employment while I'm a student?

• Find out if you can be employed in-season, out-of-season or during vacation periods.

• NCAA rules prohibit you from earning more than the value of a full scholarship during the academic year.

Additional Comments

• During high school, you might be contacted by a scouting service. NCAA rules prohibit scouting services from receiving payment based on the amount of your college scholarship. The NCAA does not sanction or endorse any scouting service. Therefore, attempt to determine whether the scouting service meets NCAA requirements.

• After your high-school eligibility is completed and before graduation, you can participate in two high-school all-star football or basketball contests in each sport.

• If you transfer from a two-year or four-year college to an NCAA school, you must satisfy certain requirements before being eligible to participate in athletics at that college. Call the NCAA office if you have questions about transfer requirements. You can order free of charge the NCAA Guide For the Two-Year College Student-Athlete from the NCAA office.

• Each academic year, you must sign a statement about your eligibility, recruitment, financial aid and amateur status under NCAA rules. Don't jeopardize your eligibility by violating NCAA rules.

•Knowingly furnishing the NCAA or your college false or misleading information about your involvement or knowledge of a rules violation will make you ineligible.

• Conferences may have additional regulations about recruiting, eligibility and financial aid. Ask your recruiter or the conference office about these rules.

• If you think you have been improperly or unfairly recruited, notify the conference office or the NCAA.

NCAA eligibility rules are sometimes complex as they apply to certain students. This guide should not be relied upon exclusively. Contact the NCAA office or appropriate conference office for proper interpretations in specific cases. Your inquiries should be addressed to the NCAA legislative services staff at the address on the contents page of this brochure.

18

NCAA 10902-4/96